IN THE CLAIMS

1-16 (Cancelled)

17. (Withdrawn) A medical device coated according to the method of claim 1.

18-19. (Cancelled)

20. (New) A method for coating at least a portion of a medical device, comprising:

(a) providing a medical device having a portion that has a surface adapted for exposure to body tissue of a patient;

(b) grounding the surface; and

(c) applying to the surface a coating formulation comprising a polymeric material and a solvent selected from a group consisting of tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, toluene, acetone, isooctane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane and mixtures thereof, said step of applying comprising the steps of:

(1) providing a nozzle apparatus comprising a chamber connected to at least one opening for dispensing the coating formulation;

(2) placing the coating formulation into the chamber;

(3) electrically charging the coating formulation;

(4) creating droplets of the electrically charged coating formulation; and

(5) depositing the droplets of coating formulation onto the grounded surface to form a coating on the surface.

21. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the nozzle apparatus further comprises a conductor that connects the chamber to a voltage power source.

22. (New) The method of claim 21, wherein the conductor is an electrode and the coating formulation is electrically charged by flowing the coating formulation across the electrode.

23. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein step (c) is repeated at least one time.

24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein step (c) is repeated using a second coating formulation.

25. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the coating formulation further comprises a biologically active material.

26. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the droplets of coating formulation are deposited at a flow rate of about 0.02 ml/min to about 0.01 ml/min.

27. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the coating formulation has a volumetric resistivity of from about 107 ohm-cm to about 1010 ohm-cm.

28. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the coating formulation has a viscosity of from about 1 cps to about 20,000 cps.

29. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the coating formulation is electrically charged by a voltage power source having a voltage of about 8kV to about 12 kV and a current of about microamp 5 to about 40 microamp.

30. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of polyurethanes, silicones, polyesters, polyolefins, polyisobutylene, ethylene-alphaolefin copolymers, acrylic polymers and copolymers, vinyl halide polymers, polyvinyl ethers, polyvinylidene halides, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl ketones, polyvinyl aromatics, polyvinyl esters, copolymers of vinyl monomers, copolymers of vinyl monomers and olefins, polyamides, alkyd resins, polycarbonates, polyoxymethylenes, polyimides, polyethers, epoxy resins, polyurethanes, rayon-triacetate, cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose butyrate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellophane, cellulose nitrate, cellulose propionate, cellulose ethers, carboxymethyl cellulose, collagens, chitins, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid-polyethylene oxide copolymers, EPDM rubbers, fluorosilicones, polyethylene glycol, polysaccharides, phospholipids, and combinations of the foregoing.

31. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the solvent is chloroform and the polymeric material is styrene-isobutylene-styrene.

32. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the polymeric material is about 1 to about 15 weight % of the coating formulation.

33. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein the polymeric material has a melting point that is lower than the decomposition temperature of the biologically active material.

34. (New) A method for coating at least a portion of a medical device, comprising:

(a) providing a medical device having a portion that has a surface adapted for exposure to body tissue of a patient;

(b) grounding the surface; and

(c) applying to the surface a coating formulation comprising a polymeric material, a biologically active material, and a solvent, wherein the solvent is selected from a group

consisting of tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, toluene, acetone, isooctane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane and mixtures thereof, said step of applying comprising the steps of:

(1) providing a nozzle apparatus comprising a chamber connected to at least one opening for dispensing the coating formulation;

(2) placing the coating formulation into the chamber;

(3) electrically charging the coating formulation;

(4) creating droplets of the electrically charged coating formulation; and

(5) depositing the droplets of coating formulation onto the grounded surface to form a coating on the surface.

35. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the solvent is chloroform and the polymeric material is styrene-isobutylene-styrene.

36. (New) A method for coating a surface of an implantable stent comprising:

(a) providing an implantable stent having a portion that has a surface adapted for exposure to body tissue of a patient;

(b) grounding the surface; and

(c) applying to the surface a coating formulation comprising a polymeric material, a biologically active material, and a solvent, wherein the solvent is selected from a group consisting of tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, toluene, acetone, isooctane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane and mixtures thereof, using a nozzle apparatus by:

(1) providing the nozzle apparatus comprising a chamber connected to at least one opening for dispensing the coating formulation;

(2) placing the coating formulation into the chamber;

(3) electrically charging the coating formulation;

(4) creating droplets of the electrically charged coating formulation; and

(5) depositing the droplets of coating formulation onto the grounded surface to form a coating on the surface.

37. (New) The method of claim 36, wherein the solvent is chloroform and the polymeric material is styrene-isobutylene-styrene.